

# THE AMERICAN

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## THE AMERICAN

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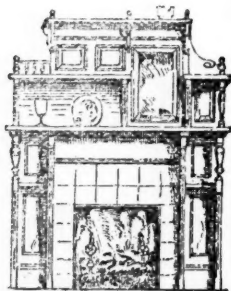
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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE English delegation in behalf of an Arbitration Treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States, has received a very cordial reception in different parts of this country, and one which is sure to send them home with an entirely mistaken notion of American feeling on the subject. It is the common fate of distinguished Englishmen to fall into the hands of Americans who have a good deal more than the average amount of good will towards their country, and to go home with the conviction that nobody in America, except perhaps a few exasperated Irishmen, cherishes anything but an enthusiastic admiration of England and her ways. But these gentlemen have been especially unfortunate in that there certainly exists in this country a large number of people whose dislike of war under any circumstances makes them embrace a proposal of this kind without much thought as to its practical significance. These good people have swelled the ranks of welcome, and really have created an appearance that the proposed treaty is something for which the American people have been pining for the last twenty years. Those who are of another mind do not come much in the delegation's way, and it would be the height of rudeness for them to put their views forward at any of the receptions with which our English visitors have been favored. So everything looks as though there was a cordial unanimity for an arrangement which would debar the United States from ever exercising such powers as Congress formally and deliberately vested in the President at the last session of Congress, and hand over all such questions to a tribunal similar to that which stripped us of our rights in Vancouver Sound, or that which sentenced us to pay a guinea a pound for codfish.

We believe that one or two of the delegates have been advised privately that there are Americans who recognize the existence of another side to the case. It has been asked: "Why arbitration between England and the United States, and not between England and the Afghans, or England and the Zulus, or England and the Egyptians, or England and the Burmese? Why should you be so anxious for this arrangement only with the country you are not strong enough to fight, and only after it grew too strong for you? Why do you wish to retain your right to treat by force of arms with all the weaker nationalities? Or if you are quite in earnest in wishing to substitute arbitration for war, why not begin nearer home, and ask the United States to arbitrate the quarrel with Ireland, with a view to averting the possible horrors of a civil conflict?"

These are questions which have been asked, and they will be asked much more publicly and emphatically whenever the subject comes to be seriously considered.

If the delegation had embraced international copyright in the objects of their visit, they would have been equally misled as to the state of American opinion. There are a great number of Americans who would have shown a decided urgency to have a stop put to literary "piracies;" but the representatives of the American people will listen to no proposal which would result in the suppression of cheap editions, or in handing over to British printing-offices the first and most costly part of the manufacture of our books. For fifty years at brief intervals this question has been agitated inside and outside Congress. The petition of 1837 from British authors to Congress was signed by the most notable literary men of the day in England,—Carlyle, Whewell, Hallam, Milman, Campbell, Moore, Bulwer, Southey, the two Disraelis, Miss Edgeworth, Rogers, Chalmers, Lyell, Buckland, the Howitts,

and a host of others. In the Senate it was referred to a select committee of which Mr. Clay was chairman, and which reported a bill for the purpose, extending to the authors of the United Kingdom and France all the benefits of American copyright, "provided an edition of the work . . . shall be printed and published in the United States simultaneously with its issue in the foreign country." But even this proposal could not be carried through Congress; and the many later proposals have had a still smaller chance of success, because each of them has been more lavish in its sacrifice of American interests than its predecessors, the very worst being the bill of the International Copyright League, in whose support a great body of American authors has been mustered. We except only from this unfavorable list Mr. Sherman's proposal to give copyright, (on condition of paying a reasonable royalty to the author), to the first American publisher of any foreign work; and also Mr. Chace's bill which is to much the same effect as Mr. Clay's, but is more carefully guarded.

The best plan to establish a system of international copyright is that which Mr. Pearsall Smith has made public. But *The Athenaeum*, of London, which has been so zealous for all the impossible plans, continues to oppose this, meeting it with the old saying: "Thank you for nothing!" But it is not nothing that is offered. It is a proposal to modify copyright in both countries into a claim to royalty on the selling price, while throwing every book open to competition among the publishers. And it proposes to put the authors of both countries on exactly the same footing. If so just a plan should be refused, we may as well postpone the subject for another half-century.

It is not Mr. Lamar whom we should have expected to set the bad example of washing the Administration's dirty linen in public. But this exactly is what he has done, by publishing his letter to Mr. Sparks, of the Land Office, in which he intimates that either the President must remove that gentleman from his commissioner-ship, or he must find another head for the Department of the Interior. The letter contains severe criticism of documents produced by Mr. Sparks, which are not before the public, and of whose merits nobody can judge from the Secretary's irritated comments. And it seems to have been published almost as soon as written, although a despatch to an administration newspaper, the *Times*, of New York, declares that it was first submitted to the President, and some of its expressions modified at his request. It also is asserted that the President approved of its publication, but was surprised at its immediate appearance. All this makes the transaction still more astonishing. That the Secretary of the Interior should treat the head of the Land Office as a sort of coördinate power, against whom he must appeal to public opinion, was odd enough; but that the President should sanction this course, when the power to remove the Commissioner is absolutely in his hands, is more surprising still.

We can see but one explanation of the transaction, and the part Mr. Cleveland has taken in the matter increases its probability. It is that Mr. Sparks is to be sacrificed to secure Mr. Lamar's confirmation as Justice of the Supreme Court. It is well known that Mr. Sparks enjoys in the farther West the distinction of ranking as the most detested servant of the national government. In part this reputation is an honor to him, as it has been earned in fighting frauds for the illegal transfer of the public domain to private and corporate ownership. In part it has been earned by his irritable temper, and his disposition to assume that all land claimants are rogues, which probably is not true even of the majority of them. At any rate nothing could be more popular in that part of the country, or more likely to muster Senatorial votes for Mr.

Lamar, than this onslaught upon Mr. Sparks. And the President, who is one of the shrewdest of practical politicians, cannot have failed to observe this. Indeed already a certain class of Republican newspapers are applauding the letter, and rejoicing in the discomfiture of the Commissioner, thus justifying the shrewdness of the move.

But Mr. Lamar's progress to the Supreme bench may not be entirely easy. It can hardly be said that his smoothing the way with Western land monopolists is a conclusive evidence of the fitness of his appointment to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE Anarchist difficulty in Chicago we have made the subject of discussion elsewhere. Governor Oglesby, for reasons which must be pronounced "as weak as water," saw fit to commute the sentence of the two unnaturalized aliens, Fielden and Schwab, to imprisonment for life, *i. e.*, until the popular indignation has cooled, and the sentimentalists get a Governor of Illinois on whose sympathies they can work. Of the remaining five, Lingg, the bomb-manufacturer, managed to blow his own head to pieces with dynamite,—a fact which does no credit to the administration of the city prison. The other four, three Germans and one Southern American, were hung on the day fixed, and in the entire absence of the hostile demonstrations which were threatened.

As the law requires, the bodies of the executed men were given to their families, and on Sunday there was a grand Anarchist funeral, at which Captain Black, their attorney, delivered an address, in which he compared the departed to One who warned his disciples that they who take the sword, even for the promotion of the best of causes, must perish by the sword. The city authorities did not interfere with the theatrical procession to the cemetery, and the still more theatrical services there. For this they have been censured; but we think very unwisely. Even as a matter of policy, it is wise to do that which your enemy wishes you would not. The suppression of the procession would have given the Anarchists a fresh reason for agitation. That it was tolerated only shows that society has not a fear of their power, after thus emphasizing its warnings of the penalties which it attaches to murderous violence.

Besides, this to have suppressed the funeral would have made it possible to distort the whole significance of the executions. The friends of the Anarchists declared that these men were to be put to death for advocating their anti-social principles. They were met by a flat denial: we cared nothing for their advocacy of any principles, but we would not allow murder to go unpunished. But any other course than that which the authorities now took would have given the lie to that denial.

The English newspapers, while applauding the firmness of the Illinois authorities, so far as it went, profess to see some analogy between this matter and the suppression of public meetings in Ireland. It is worthy of emphasis that not one Irish name is associated with the Anarchist movement. The whole seven men brought to account and convicted were of that race which in England is bent upon the oppression of the Celtic people in Ireland. One was an American, of English name, one an Englishman by birth, and five were Germans,—like the royal family of Great Britain. As a matter of fact, Henry George's land theory is the nearest approach the Irish-American makes to socialism. And in Ireland the saddle is on the other horse. It is the police who shoot down the people, not the people who shoot the police. Thus far the brutal and irritating war the Coercionists are waging has not evoked a single bloody deed in response.

THE complete returns of the recent elections rather improve the Republican showings. In New York, Cook, the head of the Democratic ticket, has 16,241 plurality over Colonel Grant, but the rest of the ticket has a much less plurality. This is in a total vote of about 1,065,000.

In Pennsylvania, the Republican plurality climbs to 45,230, an increase even over last year.

In Virginia, it is claimed by the Republicans that by aggregating all the votes for the candidates for the Legislature, on both sides, they have 2,000 majority in the State. This sort of showing, however, has little value, as contests for only local candidates are one-sided, and their totals do not express with certainty the strength of parties. In New Jersey the same process is said to show a Republican majority of some thousands, but that State is no more likely to choose Republican electors next year than it was last time.

In Maryland, the Republicans make gains in the Legislature, which is an excellent thing for the State, as well as for them. The Democratic majority is put at 8,000, which is quite enough for all practical purposes, as no doubt Senator Gorman thinks.

In Ohio, the plurality of Governor Foraker is placed at 24,353, and that State is handsomely settled for some time to come.

OUR estimate of the Ohio situation is justified in all respects by the development of new materials for a judgment. Governor Foraker, justly gratified by his much increased majority, after discussing it adds this pointed declaration:

"So far as I am personally concerned it is well known by all my friends—and I had hoped by everybody else—that I am not a candidate for anything; that I hope to see Ohio send a solid delegation to the National Convention to support the candidacy of Senator Sherman. Anything and everything that I can do in that behalf will be done."

We take this precisely as it is said, and it is exactly what the Governor would be expected to say. His defeated competitor, Mr. Powell, in explaining why he was so severely beaten, ascribes the increased majority to the energy and activity of Senator Sherman, who secured speakers of fame from outside the State, and made it practically a canvass on national issues. This testimony is timely, as showing the part Mr. Sherman took, and as proving that the Ohio men are supporting each other in good faith.

A REPORT from Paris says that Mr. Blaine was much disappointed by the vote in New York, and that he then decided that his further candidacy was impracticable. This may be true. It ought to be true. But we recall that for months previous to the convention of 1884 it was given out that Mr. Blaine did not want to be nominated, and would much prefer another high but less conspicuous place. This did not at all prevent the persevering efforts of his immediate supporters to force his nomination, and apparently whether he liked it or not, they decided for themselves, and in the interest of their own large hopes of the future, what should be done with his name. This, we apprehend, they will do again, and whatever rumors may be sent across the water are of slight consequence compared with the effort made here, openly or covertly, to keep warm the "Blaine feeling." If that does not chill too much, under the evidence of its impossible success in 1888, we shall have the same sort of an effort, ninety days hence, as we had in the early months of 1884. And people who care anything for what is involved may as well make up their minds to this.

VARIOUS moves on the chess-board are now in progress under the Democratic finger. Mr. Cleveland is chief in the work. In place of Mr. Lamar, when he gets upon the Supreme Bench,—we say, when,—Postmaster-General Vilas is to be transferred to the Interior Department, and the post-offices are to be put in charge of Mr. Don. M. Dickinson, a Michigan lawyer who is said to have great skill in politics, and who, it is hoped, may shake Michigan, if he can have full swing with the Department's "spoils." As for the Vice-Presidency two new suggestions are made. One of these is Dr. Ames, the popular Minnesota man who nearly ran himself into the Governorship of that State, last year; and the other is Governor Gray, of Indiana. Both these schemes have a view to definite results. Indiana, of course, is a debatable State, and Minnesota is the one State of the North where there is any Republican discontent over Protection.



It is gratifying to see how many Democrats, both North and South, have united in a decided censure of the disloyal rubbish talked by Gen. Jackson at Atlanta, and of the histrionic performance which accompanied it. In the North, Judge Thurman has been the most outspoken in the matter. In the South we find the best criticisms of the whole business in the *Avalanche* of Memphis, and the *News and Courier*, of Charleston; while the *Atlanta Constitution* gets no further than a weak apology which abounds in misrepresentations of fact.

But every Democrat must feel, we think, that this outburst was a not unnatural result of the election of a man of Mr. Cleveland's record and principles to the chief magistracy of the nation. In no other country would it have been possible for provinces lately in rebellion to possess the actual choice of the ruler of the whole country, and to select for that purpose a man so distinctly devoid of national feeling as Mr. Cleveland had shown himself during the war.

THE Free Traders show a certain amount of wisdom in selecting the wool duties as the point of their first attack upon the Tariff. They make the most of the difficulty which arises out of the uniform quality of American wools. We produce little of the cheap and coarse staple, which must be had for the carpet-manufacture, so that our importation of that grade is considerable. But apart from this difficulty, which might be met by a readjustment of the Tariff, similar to that which admits the light silks we do not make at a nominal rate of duty, there is nothing to be said against the wool duties, except that since the revision of 1883 they are much too low. Through their operation we have become one of the great wool-producing countries of the world—an element of national defense, as we found in 1812-15. And they are the more useful as they help to relieve the monotony of our farming, by giving the American farmer something else to do than produce food. It is just this which attracts the attention of the Free Traders to them. They think if they can carry this first point, all the rest of the Tariff will go down before them. If they can detach the American farmer from his alliance with the Protectionists, they can get Free Trade in everything else. But if they will study the vote of Ohio for the past three years, they will find reason to believe that the farmer sees the meaning of their policy, and is not going to be victimized in that fashion.

The weak place in the Protectionist line, as regards the duties on wool, is New England. It was the defection of senators and representatives from that section which lowered the duties in 1883. But there is reason to hope that they have learned a lesson since that year, which makes them much less eager for "free wool."

THE organization of a Manufacturers' Club in this city is a step for the defense and promotion of Philadelphia interests which ought to have been taken long ago. But Philadelphia never has been in a hurry to take the bushel off the candle. For nearly two decades New York has flourished as the grand depot to which our manufactures were sent for distribution over the country, and little pains was taken to show to Southern and Western purchasers the advantages they would obtain by buying at first-hand from the producers. In other directions also, the chief interest of our city has been unorganized and voiceless, or has been represented only by organizations which covered but a small part of the field. The new Club shows its energy by the vigorous steps it has taken to secure a fine club-house; and its intelligence by establishing a monthly reunion for the discussion of topics of general interest. At the first of these its Secretary, Mr. Charles Heber Clark, read a paper on the best method of reducing the revenue. He advocated the repeal of the Internal Revenue duties, rather than the repeal of the duties on sugar; and he showed that the proposal to reduce the revenue by putting "necessaries" and "raw materials" on the Free List would effect a reduction of only \$12,000,000 or thereabout.

THE Virginia *habeas corpus* cases, to test the validity of Judge

Bond's decision against tax-collectors who refuse to receive the coupons of the State debt, have been argued in the Supreme Court, but the decision is reserved. Mr. Conkling, who appeared for the State, is reported to have used language with regard to Judge Bond, which was unworthy of the Court, if not of its author.

A very important decision has been rendered, setting aside the Green patents in the "driven well" cases, on the ground that the principle had been discovered by others before the alleged inventor, and had been applied. This is important for two reasons. It is a fresh assertion of the principle that a patent is in truth nothing more than a record of a claim to priority in invention, and that the disproof of that claim nullifies the patent. This ought to be ground enough for overthrowing the Bell Telephone patent. The second is that this patent was worked in a way which was outrageously oppressive, amounting, indeed, to little less than a systematic swindle. With the collusion of the owners of the patent, men went about the country with the apparatus required to sink wells by this method. When they had done the work, and the well had been used, the farmer who employed them was sued for ten dollars of royalty, without any prior claim being made upon him. He thus had to appear in court, lose his time, and pay the costs of suit in addition to his ten dollars. The whole transaction had the appearance of a big conspiracy for the benefit of a ring, whose power has now come to an end. Nor is this the only patent which has been "worked" in the same way. Especially in the Mississippi Valley, this method has been employed in so many instances that farmers shrink from employing or purchasing any new invention, lest they should be caught in this trap. The national patent laws should be so altered as to make any collusion with such a form of swindling a reason for terminating the patent at once.

THE resignation of Dr. James McCosh from the presidency of Princeton College—not from his professorship of philosophy—was not unexpected. For several years past the duties of that post, so far as the inner administration of the college was concerned, have been devolved upon others. Princeton has had a public president in Dr. McCosh, and a private one in Dean Murray. The arrangement grew out of the difficulty President McCosh found in dealing with young Americans,—a form of humanity with which he had had no acquaintance, and whose ways he was too old to learn. Indeed it was unavoidable, unless the discipline of the institution was to be allowed to go to wreck. But the dual control probably has been found unworkable, and Dr. McCosh steps down to make way for a President who will do the whole work of the presidency. Whether Dr. Patton or Prof. Sloane is to be his successor will depend much upon the question whether Princeton is ready to break with her tradition that the President shall be a clergyman. Prof. Sloane is the son of an old Covenanter clergyman, the late Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, and would make an excellent president. Dr. Patton is much more widely known, but his great abilities are supposed to lie in other fields than that of administration.

EVEN in his cell at Tullamore, the Tories contrive to make Mr. O'Brien a central figure of current history. Fortunately, the Irish justices of the peace are vested with the right to visit the jails and see the prisoners. A Catholic magistrate of Nationalist sympathies, who also is a doctor, has insisted on exercising this right, and in this way everything that occurs in this case is made known to Ireland and the civilized world. Thus far the policy of the prison authorities has been affected but slightly by this publicity. They only removed him to the prison infirmary, when constrained to do so by this physician's report upon his health and by a contemptible breach of faith they carried off his ordinary clothes, after having agreed that he should not be constrained to wear the prison dress. The Tories always have been harsh jailors, and Mr. Balfour seems to be as brutal as the law will allow.

Meanwhile another Irish member has intrenched himself in

an old castle, with provision for a hundred days, and defies the police to arrest him for attending a proclaimed meeting. It shows how the Irish atmosphere affects even those who are not native to the soil that the author of this escapade—which reads like a chapter out of "Charles O'Malley"—is an Englishman born, and was come to manhood before he made his home in Ireland. At any rate he has relieved the monotony of Coercionist cruelty with a touch of Milesian fun, and the progress of the siege will be watched with lively interest.

THE coming winter probably will be one of the most trying in the history of London. The numbers of the hungry, the distressed, and the dissatisfied have reached an unexampled figure, and they have found leaders both willing and able to give utterance to their grievances and to plan violent means of remedying their condition. The police attack upon the bands which at tempted to hold a public meeting in Trafalgar Square last Sunday can be understood only as an expression of the purpose of the authorities to take time by the forelock, and to break the spirit of these people before the depth of winter's sufferings makes them ready for desperate courses. The mere question of the use of Trafalgar Square was not worth the outlay of force, which was employed.

The nature of the situation will be better understood by reference to the facts stated in a letter from a London correspondent, which we print elsewhere in this issue, and which, though written of course before the event, anticipates the collision of Sunday. One thing is notable about that affair. It seems incredible that the crowds who were clubbed and dispersed were composed, even in large part, of the roughs and thieves of London,—as the dispatches assert. We do not hear of any rapine whatever, although plainly if the crowds had been so composed, the reduction of the police force in other quarters of the city would have given such rogues their opportunity.

THE state of affairs on the Continent of Europe is not so peaceful in its promises as it was three months ago. It is true that the new alliance has shut out Russia from the centre of the Continent, and bound Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy together in an understanding which is most unfavorable to Russian plans. And this movement has imparted a stability to the throne of Prince Ferdinand in Bulgaria which will increase with the lapse of every month. But there are personal elements of disturbance which make in the other direction. The scandal against the son-in-law of President Grevy will force the resignation of the head of the French Republic; and the Radicals are determined to resist the succession of M. Ferry, even to fighting. In Germany the Emperor and his wife are both dying by inches, and it seems not improbable that their eldest son and heir will be added to the long list of victims to tobacco-cancer before they go. It is true that the Crown Prince is already a grand-father, and his son is ready to step into the place he may leave vacant. But the strength of character and the liberality of mind which the Crown Prince always has shown have been elements of stability in Germany. They have made large classes patient under present grievances, in the faith that there soon would be an emperor who would change all that. His son is, at the best, an unknown quantity, and would have to lean on Prince Bismarck, as his father would not have done. So both in France and in Germany the outlook is a troubled one.

THE shameful Panama Canal fraud appears to be near its collapse. The inevitable call for more money has been made in Paris, the government being again implored to sanction a lottery in aid of the project,—this occurring only a few days after the son of M. de Lesseps had announced with all the pretense of sincerity that no further loan would be needed by the company. Of course, the government must again refuse the lottery, no matter if this does knock the bottom out of the undertaking.

At the same moment the report of a commissioner of the Colombian government is made public. It is absolutely fatal to the visionary and misleading prospects which have been held up by M. de Lesseps. He shows that the work is scarcely more than begun, and estimates that to complete it, supposing that possible, would take six hundred millions of dollars more.

#### NEW YORK.

IT being true that no other plan of campaign is worth the Republican party's consideration save that which includes the carrying of New York, it follows that the undertaking there must admit no possibility of failure. If it be said that New York is a Democratic State; that the Administration has intrenched itself there, with its two Cabinet officers and its host of federal appointments; that there are personal and factional differences amongst the Republicans; that the Prohibition vote increases; that the defection of Democrats under the lead of Mr. George has no further vitality; to any or all of these objections, and to as many more as can be suggested, the answer still is that Republican success in 1888 must include the electors of the State of New York.

There is one recent example, and only one, of success in that State which is encouraging to the Republican hopes. This is the election of 1880, when Mr. Garfield's majority was clean and ample. Since then, in no year have the Democrats failed to carry New York. To repeat the result of 1880 it is necessary to repeat its circumstances, as far as they may be. Mr. Garfield's candidacy awakened no antagonisms. He received the cordial support of all classes of Republicans. His reputation resisted all assaults upon it. His representation of the Protective policy brought to his support,—for the first time in the history of American politics,—a large body of working people who had before been among the most devoted of the Democratic voters. Under these conditions it was that New York proved itself a Republican State and made the election of Mr. Garfield a sweeping success beyond the possibility of challenge.

What, then, are the reasons why this campaign of 1880 cannot be repeated? It is not that the Democratic majority, this year, is large, for it is but a trifling percentage of the aggregate vote. New York is plainly a debatable State. Nor is it that the Republican earnestness and vigor have declined in the great breadth of the State, for the agricultural counties remain of the same mind they were seven years ago. Nor is it that there is a less disposition among that class of workingmen who left the Democrats in 1880 to support, now, the tariff against English products. In none of these particulars is the opportunity for a successful effort materially impaired,—if, indeed, it be impaired in any degree whatever.

A survey of the field, therefore, is not discouraging, unless the campaign is to be made hopeless from the beginning by such a nomination as a majority in New York will not sustain. If it be assumed that such a candidate will be selected as will command all the elements favorable to success, then it is fair to say that the Republicans may expect to accomplish the task the situation allots to them. They may now recover from the defeat of 1884 in New York, as they did in 1880 from the like defeat of 1876. And with that State added to the other States of the North they will command the national situation. The problem of success, if difficult, is therefore simple. All its elements lie within moderate limits, and are easy both to see and to comprehend. The principal one, the question of a candidate, fortunately presents itself at the very outset, and still more fortunately, is within the control, entirely, of the Republican organization itself. Whether it will nominate a candidate strong in New York, or not, is for its national convention to say. It can throw away its hope at the opening of the canvass, or it can vitalize and establish all its opportunities of success, just as it may prefer.

We do not predict what the result is to be. We do not, here, argue the question whether the Republican party ought to be wise or foolish. It is simply our object to emphasize the facts of the



situation in the State of New York; to point out that only Republican success there can assure the return of that party to national control; and that the opportunities of achieving this are mainly within the disposition of the Republican party itself. Time will show whether age has completely dimmed its faculties, or whether it is still capable of choosing the path of success.

#### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ANARCHISM.

NOW that the leading figures in the group of Anarchists in Chicago have atoned for their crime committed in their reckless warfare against society, there is danger that the public will hold itself discharged from any further consideration of the subject, and will treat the whole phenomenon of Anarchism in America as a mad freak which has no lesson for us. If these men have suffered for a murder prompted by private and personal malevolence, their hanging might have been regarded as closing that chapter. If no social and universal considerations had been involved in their action, we might have felt that nothing was to be said after the drop had fallen. But this is not the case. They regarded themselves and they are regarded by thousands as the martyrs of a great cause, which is to derive benefit even from their execution. They were the representatives of a feeling which—however wrong—has not been extinguished by their death. And while we hold that society has done well to administer condign punishment to them, we think it will do ill to ignore the fact that the bitter root out of which their crime grew still remains in American soil, and may produce fruit in the future.

It will not do to account for Anarchism by the statement that it is purely a foreign product, which has no right to exist among us. It is true that it is an importation, and that only one of these seven men was a native American. But it also is true that it has taken root in America in a way which seems to prove that it finds some congenial soil here, and may flourish under American as well as European conditions. The social atmosphere of America could not, we believe, have bred an agitation so hostile to the very foundations of the public order as this. But neither could the social atmosphere of Western Europe. No country but Russia could have been its native home. Yet in Western Europe the infection has spread and is spreading. It has attacked not only the laboring classes, in their misery, but the educated classes in their disaffection. The greatest of living geographers, M. Elisée Reclus, is an Anarchist, and he is not a solitary specimen of the kind.

And what has taken place in Europe may happen in America also, although our conditions are much less favorable to such social diseases. Cholera never originated inside Christendom, but it has been widely propagated there. We do not meet the news of its advent with the statement that it is not an American disease, and that a country too cleanly and wholesome to originate it is not likely to be infected with it. We redouble our precautions, and carry our cleanliness to a higher point, by way of preparation. So with social epidemics. They may do a vast amount of harm in countries which are too favorably situated to originate them in the first place; and the true wisdom is to examine our social condition to ascertain what remainders of poison germs there are to foster and favor infection.

Nor again will it do to trace Anarchism to the mere depravity of those who accept wild theories and are prepared to act upon them. These seven men were not totally depraved men. Lingg was the only one of the lot who approached that category. The strictest orthodoxy does not oblige us to suppose that total depravity is a very common article, and that all humanizing and uplifting influences from God have ceased to operate in even the hearts of criminals. These men were not "sinners above all the Galileans," although their recourse to dynamite was a cowardly, cruel, and murderous proceeding, which was fitly answered with a rope. They had human instincts and attachments in spite of that; they loved and were loved by human beings, who sincerely bewail their death. They were men in whom there lay the possi-

bilities of better things. And while we do not believe that any mere pressure of circumstances or of social evils can be alleged in excuse for their act, we must recognize the fact that it was that pressure which gave their crime shape, and which excuses it, if it does not glorify it, in the minds of thousands. In a word, their evil act was a danger signal, not only indicating wrong in them, but wrong in society also.

There is an assumption that the word "crank" is enough to explain the whole matter, and that when you have called such men "cranks," there is nothing more to be said. But cranks are no new phenomenon in American history. There always have been plenty of them. They are not without their value as indicating in a rough way the direction of strong currents of public opinion, though not always its main drift. The truth is that the strength of Anarchism lies in the existence of great abuses in our social system, which do not justify it, but which account for it. Anarchism is the proposal to overthrow the existing fabric of society, on the ground that it does more evil than good. It is the creed of men who have fixed their attention so exclusively upon the evil side that they ignore the good, and who have worked themselves into a frenzy by this one-sided study of the facts. It is disarmed only by the evidence that society is honestly working to cure these evils, and that the prospect of curing them is far greater inside society than after its overthrow. The proof of this, if it does not reclaim the infected, will prevent the spread of the infection.

One remedial measure will be the establishment of a real equality before the law for all classes. There are men whose careers strongly testify that we have not yet attained to this equality. If we take the case of a conspicuous citizen of New York, we find one who for the greater part of his public career has been waging a predatory warfare under forms of law upon the estates of his fellow citizens. In the process he has accumulated one of the largest fortunes in the world. When at last he is declared to have placed himself within reach of the law, when a prosecution is on foot whose results may send him to prison, does the law rush upon him to a strict and immediate responsibility? Not at all. With a criminal prosecution pending, he is allowed to place himself outside the jurisdiction by setting out for a trip to Europe. He does not steal away under the cover of darkness and in disguise. He goes in open day and with everything in his manner and method to court publicity. And the newspapers, which speak at intervals of their high functions as public censors, send their reporters to catch his last words for publication, and expand his insignificant remarks into columns. It is true that nobody expects he will not come back. But if so, it is because he is confident of the influence of his wealth to protect him.

Take again the occurrence with which the Anarchist collision in the Chicago Haymarket was closely connected, and which is generally omitted in the recent newspaper accounts of it. A body of Chicago capitalists hire a private armed police force to resist workmen who have struck for shorter hours of labor. In the collision between these armed men and a body of unarmed strikers they fire, and several workmen are killed. Is there then a strict and searching inquiry into the responsibility for this killing? Not at all. The assumption that human life may be taken by private persons in the defense of property rights controls the administration of the law. These killings go unpunished, while the Anarchists atone for their crimes on the scaffold. And the Anarchists who survive will be certain to point out and dwell upon the difference.

Every judge on an American bench who cannot be trusted to judge fairly between rich and poor, every judge who is controlled by the feeling that rights of property are more sacred than those of life, every judge and every legislator who accepts favors from great corporations, is an indirect promoter of Anarchism. And while it is undoubtedly true that the American bench is above all vulgar forms of corruption it, is unfortunately true that in many cases it is not above the more insidious form of corruption by in-

direct favors and by the approval of social classes. The tone of most of the decisions on the questions which grew out of the strike of last winter was proof of this, apart from any question of the contents of those decisions. The judges seemed to speak as though they had been retained against the workingmen.

Another stimulus to Anarchism is the average American newspaper. On the one hand, it gives just offense by magnifying and discussing rich but worthless men, as though they were topics of the highest interest. On the other, it stimulates anti-social opinions and acts by the extent to which it gives up its columns to details of both. If anything could provoke a repetition of the crime committed in the Haymarket, it would be the manner in which the newspaper press of America gave up its columns to the smallest acts and words of the perpetrators of that crime, and especially their execution. Half the effectiveness of punishment is taken away by giving the criminal a chance to "die game" before all the world. We have got beyond the indecency and folly of hanging murderers publicly. But the efficacy of the reform disappears when, in addition to the legal jury, the prison courtyard is filled with a crowd of reporters, each of whom vies with the rest in the vividness of his pictures of what takes place. The criminal then plays his part to millions, and death becomes the crowning act in his dramatic performance.

#### THE CHINESE IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE manners and customs of the Chinese, who now make such a marked feature of our cities, large and small, have been made the subject of careful study by Mr. Stewart Culin, of this city. The results of his investigations are printed in three pamphlets, "Social Life of the Chinese in the Eastern Cities of the United States," "The Practice of Medicine by the Chinese in America," and "The Religious Ceremonies of the Chinese in the Eastern Cities of the United States." Read before various scientific associations, printed in their transactions and then reprinted in limited editions, these papers have attracted less attention than they merit for the diligence with which Mr. Culin has pursued his inquiries. The Chinese as a rule still seem to us a mysterious people, and even as they pass by us on the streets or carry on their pursuits, few think of them except as heathen and strangers, about whose faith and life it is not worth bothering. Some good men and women in this city have long labored to instruct them in English, in the hope of converting them to Christianity, but their success is generally limited to giving a very small proportion of their number some knowledge of English, and gaining now and then one or two to express some interest in the tenets of revealed religion.

Mr. Culin has gone to work to acquire some knowledge of the Chinese language, and to make a friendly acquaintance with the people of that country living here, and then by diligent study of the standard works on China, to test the accuracy of his information. Thus he reports that the Chinese laborers in this country all come from certain limited localities in one province, little more than one hundred miles square. Their language is nearly the dialect of the city of Canton, and their guilds, notably the well-known "Six Companies" in San Francisco, under which nearly all the Chinese in the United States are enrolled, represent as many different localities from which the emigrants come, each locality keeping together in the pursuits and the amusements of its emigrants. They are mostly agriculturists, with a small sprinkling of artisans and shop-keepers, some of whom have served an apprenticeship in Canton or Hong Kong. The gold fever in California in 1849 first attracted them, and then the unsuccessful rebels in the Southern provinces swelled their number. It was not until about 1870 that many of them, thrown out of work by the completion of the Union Pacific Railway, began to come to the eastern cities, but now they are found in every locality where their industry and economy can make a livelihood. Nearly all of them have learned to read and write at home, some of them are fairly well educated, and now and then a broken down doctor or teacher finds his way here. Their reading is largely limited to the popular literature of the country, consisting of popular traditions and folk tales, and is little influenced by the classical instruction of the schools, the teaching of Confucius and his disciples. Their principal belief is in a worship of the spirits of the dead, with some traces of Buddhist teaching, of Taoism, in which all their gods find a place and in divination and forms of worship prescribed by Confucius. In their humble shops and laundries are found paper scrolls dedicated to the deity generally worshipped, the master Kwan, the Chinese god of war. Their almanacs, prepared by the head of the Taoist

fraternity, give the lucky and unlucky days, rules for palmistry and the interpretation of dreams, and are generally found in use. Sunday is their general holiday, although no religious significance is attached to it, but their great festivals, one Autumn Moon, or the full moon of the Eighth Month, New Year, and other such high days and holidays, are fully celebrated. Their public worship, apart from household observances, consists of an annual visit to some shrine for the purpose of divining the fortune of the coming year. The first public shrine was erected ten years ago in Belleville, N. J.; later, another was placed at the guild-hall in Mott street, N. Y., and removed to better quarters in Chatham Square, and three years ago one was put up in this city by a laundryman who won five hundred dollars in a lottery,—it is now maintained by his brother, an attendant at a Christian Sunday school, but still a careful observer of the religious customs of his country. Incense is daily burned before it, and Mr. Culin describes the shrine itself, the ceremonies practiced before it, and the meaning of the religious services in use.

Mr. Culin is favorably impressed by his unusually intimate knowledge of these representatives of the capable and in some respects still extraordinary people of China now among us. He thinks they may yet have a good influence in awakening that country and its rulers to a knowledge of the resources of the Western World, from their contact with our civilization. How much this is needed even here is well shown in his paper on the Chinese Practice of medicine. To test it, Mr. Culin consulted a doctor connected with one of the principal Chinese stores in Philadelphia, and he gives a detailed description of the fifteen medicines prescribed and actually prepared for his ailment. There are four of these Chinese doctors now in this city, all from the neighborhood of Canton, and in San Francisco and some of the western cities. There are others so well considered that they have a large practice among Americans. The Chinese are often found reading books on medicine, and a private compendium in forty small volumes is sold here for about \$2.25. They are as a rule a healthy people, and this is perhaps due to the simple character of the medicines in use and to the conservative tendencies of the Chinese doctors, who are called to very serious account for the loss of a patient.

#### A TEXAS TEXT-BOOK ON PSYCHOLOGY.<sup>1</sup>

IT is somewhat of a surprise to most of us to find a book of this kind, in a series of this kind, coming from Texas, a State of which we usually think as a ranging ground for cattle and cow-boys, and wholly occupied with the lower forms of material culture,—as yet unripe for what is higher and later in order of civil development. But Texas possesses at present the most progressive University of the South, and her system of schools, untrammelled by the traditions of the past, which check, sometimes seriously, the advance in methods of education along the new lines now interesting educators, is free to develop as those who direct the State education think most desirable in the light of modern experience, and bids fair to be an object of envy to States which have had a long start in the race for culture. The volume before us represents the teaching of many years in the State Normal School, in the Department of Psychology,—is, indeed, a printed copy of the Principal's lectures, much as they have been delivered from year to year before his classes; and judging from the book as it stands, we think that the teaching must have been much better than it is in most schools of the same class elsewhere. In the old method of text-book instruction, very largely employed in such institutions, it is possible for a teacher who knows hardly anything of the subject except so much as is contained in the text-book used, to get through quite passably, and go on from year to year transferring to other minds thoughts which he has very imperfectly assimilated for himself. Instruction of such a sort cannot, of course, be stimulating or vivifying, and we hope the time will come (we do not look for it with much hope in the immediate future) when such instruction in our schools will no longer exist. It is evident that the author of this book has had a much higher conception of teaching, and has tried, we think with good success, to make an important and rather difficult subject living and real to his classes. The book is not intended for college students, nor for those capable of grasping the outlines of a subject without much illustration. It is meant for pupils who have attained the grade of culture to be expected in the second year of an ordinary normal school course. The language is simple—to older students it would seem rather puerile,—and there is much illustration through diagrams, etc., a mode of teaching apt to be misleading, but perhaps helpful to young students. To each chapter are appended suggestive study-

<sup>1</sup>ELEMENTARY PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION. A Text-book for High Schools, Normal Schools, etc. By Joseph Baldwin, Principal of the Sam Houston State Normal School, Huntsville, Texas. (International Educational Series.) New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1887.



hints in the form of questions which the pupil may ask himself, and which will bring before his mind the important points in the chapter he has just read. On the whole, it is the best attempt we have seen to bring psychology within the reach of those who are just beginning to reflect. Some of the evils incident upon an attempt to simplify what cannot always be made simple, are of course, here and there discernable. The discussion of the reasoning powers mixes the inductive and the deductive logic in an undesirable way. The division of the perceptive powers into internal, external, and *noumenal* perception, is unfortunate; and in this, as well as in his definition of noumenal percepts, and his enumeration of necessary ideas, the author seems to have followed Bascom quite closely, and unreasoningly (Pp. 59, 64, 85.) His making Beauty, with Space and Time, an object immediately perceived in noumenal intuition is a reversion to Plato. Following the discussion of the several human faculties is a paragraph briefly bringing to notice the comparative psychology of the faculty, somewhat after the manner of Hume in his "Treatise on Human Nature;" but unlike Hume, and influenced again by Bascom, our author is always inclined to underrate the mind of the brute (Pp. 192, 193, 220.) Conscience he makes a feeling, and closes the volume by a Hegelian identification of the "self" with the will. There are many details which we might criticise; and first of all, were the book intended to be a scientific psychology, pure and simple, we should criticise the author's eclecticism and lack of independence,—the book is not in its content original. But it is not intended to be a mere scientific psychology, but a psychology for beginners. The author does not present himself as a psychologist, but as a teacher of psychology; and his work is, in our judgment, well done. The book should be, and will be, very useful. G. S. F.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

THERE is a very determined and active agitation now in progress in favor of the introduction of some sort of Bible study into our colleges. Professor W. R. Harper, of Yale, editor of the *Old Testament Student*, suggested the matter in that periodical and has obtained a considerable number of letters from college presidents and others favoring the idea. In a recent article in the *Critic*, Professor Francis Brown, of Union Theological Seminary, New York, adopts a somewhat different line, and suggests the study of the Hebrew Bible as an under graduate elective in the college course. In the November *New Englander and Yale Review* Mr. S. H. Lee treats at some length of the question, and argues that both as a Semitic and an English classic, as well as because of its close relation to all modern thought, the English version of the Old Testament should have a place in the regular college course.

It is about time that some steps were taken to put a stop to the sale of indecent books on the newspaper stands of this city. There is scarcely a scandalous book in the recent literature of Europe, beginning with those of M. Zola and his school, which is not reproduced in a cheap form and offered for sale for ten or twenty cents on our streets. And as a matter of fact the purchasers of books of this class are frequently of the age at which such literary poison is the most harmful. Of course it is very difficult to determine what books ought to be prohibited, and what tolerated. As in art there is a nudity which is decent, and an avoidance of it which is indecent, so in literature. The only sensible course would be to put the matter into the hands of a judicious Censor of literature, and abide by his decision as final. Of course it would be impossible to entrust that office to any of the good people whose just excitement about the evil would impair their critical faculty. It would not do to make Mr. Anthony Comstock the arbiter of what should and what should not be sold. The public have not that confidence in his judiciousness which they perhaps may have in his zeal; and they would not care to have a man of his type sit in judgment on the question.

It is proposed to give the Mayor jurisdiction in this city. If so, a salary should be provided for a literary taster to act under his orders and give him advice. And in view of the disagreeable nature and great responsibility of the work required of him, he should be paid handsomely.

We are glad to see that the Alumni of our Jefferson College are pressing upon that institution the necessity for a reform in its curriculum of medical instruction, similar to that inaugurated by the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. That is, they desire a three years' term instead of two, the course of instruction carefully graded, examinations at the end of each year, and some literary and scientific requirement for admission. The Alumni feel that the proper level of medical culture cannot be maintained by the present brief and badly organized course; and in several recent instances graduates of Jefferson College have in-

duced young men to go to the University rather than their own *Alma Mater*. The change proposed is approved strongly by the medical profession generally. The only reason to be alleged against it is that its adoption might drive to other cities, and especially to New York, those candidates for a medical degree who desire to procure it by the least outlay of time and effort. Let them go! If Philadelphia is to retain her high place as a scientific centre, and especially the chief centre of medical science in this country, it will not be by allowing mercantile considerations to obtain control of her educational policy. When both Jefferson and the University are on the higher level, a Philadelphia degree in medicine will become as much a matter of distinction as it was sixty years ago. And in the long run the policy of self-denial will be found to "pay."

CORNELL UNIVERSITY makes a great advance in abolishing the principle of emulation as an incentive to study. This we take to be the meaning of the abolition of class honors, and the substitution of a pass examination with a high minimum standard for the competitive examinations in vogue in our colleges generally. It certainly is time that our colleges should begin to foster and depend upon the love of learning for its own sake as a stimulus to effort, rather than treat its students as a lot of school-boys, who must be pitted against each other to induce them to work. But the reform does not go far enough. Even the pass examination should be imposed only as a penalty, and those students who have worked faithfully should be graduated on their record. This is the Amherst rule, and it has worked exceedingly well.

ANOTHER reform recognized at Amherst has been introduced this year by Haverford College. It admits to its Freshman Class those students whom their school-teachers will certify as adequately prepared, and subjects to its matriculation examinations only those who cannot obtain such a certificate. Several years ago the University of Pennsylvania proposed this arrangement to the schools of this city, but was obliged to drop it by their general opposition. They did not wish the responsibility of making such a discrimination among their students. But when Haverford, without waiting to consult them, sent them its blank forms of certificate, they did not find any difficulty in filling these out and signing them.

#### THE TRAFALGAR SQUARE COLLISIONS.

[FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

CERTAINLY nothing could be more extraordinary than the condition of things in London this autumn. Armies from the East marching on the West End and taking possession of the principal open spaces, mounted policemen patrolling the streets, the number of ordinary policemen doubled and trebled and quadrupled, frightened shop-keepers pulling down their iron shutters in broad daylight, black flags carried through the streets and to the Home Office and the Mansion House, "unemployed" marching in procession to Westminster Abbey, inflammatory speeches addressed to discontented crowds, skirmishes with the police—these are the things to be seen and heard every day just now in London. If such a state of affairs existed anywhere but in an English capital, Englishmen would declare the people in open rebellion. For the most extraordinary fact in connection with the agitation is the stupid, stolid way in which it has been accepted by those who have no part in it. The meetings had been held daily for two or three weeks in Trafalgar Square before the authorities could be brought to see that the constant blocking up of one of the main thoroughfares in London was a nuisance, if nothing more alarming. The principal newspapers were no less indifferent. The *Saturday Review* thought if Paris or New York had nothing more to complain of from its surplus population than the parading through the streets of a black flag, it would be well off. The *Pall Mall Gazette* saw only an occasion for renewed fault-finding with the police, the object lately of its moral crusades. It is only now the so-called "unemployed," driven from Trafalgar Square, are showing no inclination to disperse but continue to meet and fight their enemy in Hyde Park and on the Embankment, that the question is asked: To what may this lead? Yesterday the *Pall Mall*, with a curious and sudden change of tactics, devoted its editorial to seriously considering the chance of little riots leading to big riots, of big riots leading to revolution. Whether the matter has been taken in hand in time, it will be impossible to say with certainty until the winter, with all the wretchedness it brings to London, is at an end.

Of course reasons have been found for this ceaseless agitation, so different from that of previous winters. It seems very generally believed that the real cause of all the trouble was the cruelty of the police in clearing Trafalgar Square at twelve o'clock one night last week. This, however, is rather absurd, since it was much

earlier in the autumn that the agitation really began. The truth is a good deal has, for the last year or so, been said and written about the poor men and women who spend their nights in the Square. Mr. Plunket, in the House of Commons some months ago, declared he had not the power even if he had the will to interfere with these poor unfortunates. This attracted attention to them. They themselves rushed to the Square in greater swarms. People went in crowds to stare at them from the parapet above. The benevolent came at midnight with coffee and rolls. Altogether "slumming" in Trafalgar Square became the fashion. Finally a painter, out of work, took it into his head to awaken the sleepers at night that he might address a few words to them, and he and others kept on speech-making by day or by night until the people got into the habit of listening to them. But I think the first cause of the evil is further to seek. To begin with, the numbers of unemployed and the discontent of workmen in London are increasing year by year. And in the second place, these people have been brought to a keener consciousness of their misery by the preaching and proselytizing of the Socialists. Sunday after Sunday the red flag has been raised in Hyde Park, night after night it has been set up at street corners, and Burns and Champion and Hyndman have told the people that they are miserable and that it is folly for them to remain so. It is utterly impossible for this sort of talk to be kept up constantly, and not in the end make its impression. Often on Sunday afternoons have I stood and listened to the speeches of the Socialists, and wondered at the treason that could be openly talked without hindrance from those in power, because of the sacred right of the Englishman to freedom of speech. Then, two winters ago, came the meeting of the unemployed in Trafalgar Square, a meeting called and presided over by Socialists. Last year saw the parade of the unemployed on Lord Mayor's day under the same auspices. The people having learned their wrongs were now made to suppose that the best way to right them was, in true English fashion, by meeting and parading. This year the cold has begun early, and poverty is more bitter than ever. The poor and suffering are taking the initiative and showing how well they have learned their lesson. What they expect to get by these daily meetings it is hard to say. But it is easier to endure even misery in company. Nothing has come of their silence in the past; and they cannot lose by trying to see what will come of agitation. The worst of it is that of course all the scum of London comes to the surface at such times, and one-half the crowd now wandering from Trafalgar Square to Hyde Park, from Hyde Park to the Embankment, is probably made up of men who see in the meetings and parades a chance of "looting" the shops of the West End. And as for the genuine unemployed, though they may be honest and upright men, it stands to reason that the result of their grumbling together and skirmishing with the police day after day will be a state of intense, half-suppressed excitement which will need but a touch to break forth in extreme measures. This is the danger Londoners have to fear, even though the comparison between the condition of London to-day and of Paris a hundred years ago may seem to them far-fetched and preposterous.

And the Socialists all this time, where are they? Champion has been busy preaching Socialism to the clergy of the Church of England at their Church Congress. William Morris and his Hammersmith followers are giving socialistic plays, Morris himself figuring as the Archbishop of Canterbury, Miss Morris singing Socialist songs to the music of her guitar. Shaw and Mrs. Besant are busy running a socialistic Parliament, Hyndman is calling upon the public to mark that the Socialists have nothing to do with these demonstrations, and Dr. Aveling is seconding him. Burns is discreetly quiet. It seems mightily as if, just as the Socialist seed is beginning to bear fruit, the sowers are frightened by their own success. Agitate has been their watchword, until the people have begun to agitate. Now the cry is, let the leaders run for office, the people crowd to the polls. The truth is they have begun to see the uselessness of working in the old way. But now that they are seeking more peaceful measures to bring about the desired social revolution, will they have their disciples with them? This is one of the problems the winter will solve. In the meantime one can but watch with anxiety the movements of the people, the action of the government, the conduct of the police.

#### REVIEWS.

MODERN ITALIAN POETS: Essays and Versions. By W. D. Howells. With Portraits. Pp. 367. New York: Harper and Brothers.

Mr. Howells's Italian consulate continues to bear fruit for American readers. The studies of which this book gives the result were begun twenty years ago on the shores of the Adriatic. It certainly is a happy circumstance that the rush of other and more independent work, and the pressure of editorial duties, have

not prevented Mr. Howells from carrying them on to completeness. For the book itself, apart from the value of its execution, fills a place in our literature which is entirely empty. Of the earlier Italian literature, that which lost its vitality with the overthrow of Italian liberty, we have ample accounts in English. Of the barren intermediate age we need one. But of the great literary revival foreshadowed by Filicaja and culminating in Giusti and Leopardi, we have no account whatever. Some years ago a series of good essays on the later Italian dramatists appeared in *Macmillan's Magazine*. Mrs. Horner has made the name and works of Giusti known to many readers. And here and there we have had a paper on Leopardi, or some other poet, in the periodicals, but no view of the whole body of poetry which is associated so closely with the revival of national aspirations and their realization.

It is Mr. Howells's happiness to have a history to write which has a definite beginning and ending. It is true that there were roots of this modern poetry in the past; but Mr. Howells depicts only a contrast to it in his chapter on the Arcadian Shepherds, who represented Italian taste and achievement in verse through the greater part of the eighteenth century. Nor can we include, as he does, the Milanese satirist, Parini, among the men of the new era, for he belongs to it only personally and not as a poet. It really begins with Alfieri, the Italian equivalent of Byron, with far more genuine dramatic power. Him the Italians overrate, but the author of "Saul," although no Shakespeare, being indeed a tragedian of incident rather than of character, is yet very great in his own field. As Mr. Howells shows, it was the influence of French drama which at once inspired him and cramped him,—which detracts from the claims to originality and permanence which his countrymen put forward for him. His productive era came too soon for him to be influenced for good or evil by the French conquest, as the servile Monti and the dependent Ugo Foscolo were. The latter marks the irruption of Romanticist tendencies into Italian literature. Those tendencies culminate in Manzoni and his friends, whose combination of patriotic aspiration and political conservatism finds its antithesis in the robust liberalism of Niccolini, the poet of Arnold of Brescia. Mr. Howells shows his political impartiality by his hearty appreciation of both these writers. He rates Manzoni's dramas higher than any other critic we have met with.

In Leopardi yet another element makes its appearance,—the pessimism which has pervaded so much of the literature of Europe in later years. The story of his sad youth, his bodily sufferings, his wonderful scholarship, his struggles with the poverty his father inflicted on him, his futile love passions, and his prolonged death, has often been told, but bears such retelling as Mr. Howells's very well. He finds in Leopardi a synthesis of classical and romantic tendencies which elsewhere appear in personal contrasts.

We think he does the scantiest justice to Giuseppe Giusti of any. He complains of that audacious satirist for dealing with questions in their temporary aspects, and declares that those who follow this course must not expect that immortality of interest which attaches to the work of poets who prized art for its own sake. But this criticism applies with nearly equal force to the whole gallery of modern Italian poets, and also to Juvenal, Dante, Burns, Heine and Rückert. We think that even Mr. Howells has justified the Italians in their high regard for the Tuscan satirist, whose verse was ever at the service of Italy. Certainly the "St. Ambrose" he translates is the work of a poet of a high order.

There follow Giusti six later poets, whose works have not attained to international recognition, and who close the series of the militant singers, who battled for the unity and independence of Italy. To that series succeeds the realist school of our own generation, of whom Mr. Howells has nothing to say.

The two weaknesses which detract from the excellence of the book are the badness of the portraits and the poor quality of the metrical translations. If the former were not mentioned on the title-page, we would cut them out of our copy with much satisfaction. That of Francesco dall' Ongaro is the only picture worthy of the general excellence of the workmanship given to the volume. As to the translations, it is not given to everyone to write good verses. Mr. Howells should have submitted his to some competent master of that art, that they might be brought into some kind of melody or cadence. But they reproduce the sense of the original with close accuracy.

THE HUNDREDTH MAN. By Frank R. Stockton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Stockton is forever playing humorous tricks upon his readers, and he has in his latest book put upon them one of the most ingenious of the whole series. He apparently means in "The Hundredth Man" to lead them a dance of comically bewildering conjecture, just as he did in "The Lady or The Tiger," and in "Mrs. Leeks and Mrs. Aleshine,"—though, to be sure, a sequel of the latter book is promised, in which, the author



says, in that grave way in which we have learned to put not too great a reliance, all that is mysterious in the history shall be cleared up. As for the "Hundredth Man," it also is assuredly one of the most tantalizing books of the season, or of many seasons. It is seemingly in the main a deep parody of the minute realistic detail of the Howell-James school, but with this matter there is curiously intertwined writing of another and still able kind, but so oddly unlike anything that Mr. Stockton has heretofore produced as to make the book appear like the work of two writers. Two almost distinct stories do in fact march side by side in the book; they could be taken apart without much trouble and made to do separate duty. One of these motives is a wildly farcical "strike" in a New York restaurant, on the basis of a demand of the waiters that they be allowed to wear dress coats instead of aprons and jackets. The restaurant is owned by a pompous bank president who makes the best part of his living, as the book says, by selling oyster stews, but who is ashamed to have the business known, and conducts it through a "manager." There is much broad and sure-enough fun in the incidents bearing on this part of the scheme, but there is subtlety about it, too, and it is not easy to escape the suspicion that the true reading is between the lines. Yet this is all genuinely Stocktonian. When we come to what may be called the second story we find a social philosopher who deliberately sets himself to break an engagement of marriage, because he thinks the young man in question is not worthy of the young woman in question. He does this, heedless of the fact that the natural consequence of a forcible taking away of underpinning of that nature means only one thing,—the change of the young woman's affections from the unworthy object to the agent which makes her realize the unworthiness. Yet our philosopher consistently maintains that he does not want this highly attractive girl for himself, and, in fact, he does his questionable work as he laid out to do and then leaves the heroine to go into a "decline" without stretching out a helping finger, she being in the end snatched from the decline by an honest fellow in whose protestations of devotion she cannot but believe. There is nothing in this in the least like Mr. Stockton's usual work; it is, indeed, very radically unlike him, both in choice of subject and in the eloquent sentimental touch with which the episode is developed. The descriptions, the love-making, the analysis of character, show our favorite story-teller in an entirely new light. The restaurant farce-making is clearly by the hand which wrote of the hotel-keeping in "Rudder Grange," but the courting and the emotional part generally of the new book is from another side of his nature which he has until now kept hidden. The admirers of Mr. Stockton will find much to jog their curiosity in these vivacious, picturesque, and not seldom deeply moving pages.

VICTORIAN POETS. REVISED AND EXTENDED BY A SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTER, TO THE FIFTIETH YEAR OF THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW. By Edmund Clarence Stedman. Pp. 521. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1887.

The new edition of Mr. Stedman's "Victorian Poets" is the thirteenth which has been issued of that acceptable work. It contains,—as is announced on the title-page,—the author's supplementary review of the condition of English poetry in the last twelve years, his original study having closed in 1875. This adds some seventy pages to the former editions, and furnishes the space for a consideration of the later work of Tennyson, and Browning, and Swinburne, and of the development of the younger writers. Of the two veterans he says: "England alone can now boast of two so equal in years and fame, yet so distinct in genius, and still producing works unsurpassed by the efforts of their juniors. Like two brave galleys they still head the fleet, and with all sails spread, though the mists of an unknown sea are straight before them." Referring to his previous estimates of Tennyson,—that he would be regarded long hereafter "as, all in all, the fullest representative of the refined Victorian age;" and that he had carried his idyllic mode to such perfection that its cycle seemed near the end, and a new generation appeared calling for work of more vital passion and dramatic force,—he now adds that "after many years he still seems to me the exponent of the typical Victorian period."

The critic complains somewhat of Browning's style; he "surrounds his treasures with labyrinths and thorn-hedges that stimulate the reader's onset. . . . To experts and thinkers, who do not need a lure to make them value the quest, such things are an irritation, and open to the disfavor shown by many who yield to none in respect for Browning's creative power. Yet it is plain enough that both the style and matter of his work, after years of self-respecting adherence to his own ways, have at last given occasion for the most royal warrant of fame and appreciation ever granted to poet or sage while still in the flesh."

Of Swinburne, Mr. Stedman remarks his unfailing powers of production, and declares that he "is still at the head of British elegiac and memorial poets." And in summing up his work, he

says: "It is interesting to see how easily and royally Mr. Swinburne keeps up his domination over an active class of writers. His scholarship, indisputable talent, and Napoleonic method of judgment and warfare, render him a kind of autocrat whom few of his craft care to encounter openly. . . . Whatever ground he loses is lost in consequence of a law already pointed out, which operates in the case of a vein too rich and productive. The torrent of his rhythm, beautiful and imaginative as it is, satiates the public. . . ."

Lamenting the death of Rossetti, "the child of astral light, founder of a conjoint school of art and minstrelsy," he mentions the others who have passed away in the twelve years' interval, among them Philip Bourke Marston, Arthur O'Shaughnessy, Hawker, "the sturdy vicar of Morwenstow;" Menilla Bute Smedley, Mortimer Collins, Charles Jeremiah Wells; and others more notable, but who after 1875 added nothing of importance to their works,—among them Lord Houghton and George Eliot.

The estimate previously made of Matthew Arnold is somewhat revised. "That Arnold was the representative in his poetry, as he has been a leader through his prose, of the questioning progress of the day—of a day whose perturbation of itself declares a forward-looking spirit—is now more plain to me. Like Emerson in America, he was a teacher and stimulator of many now conspicuous in fields of mental activity." Space fails us to even refer in a hasty way to the estimates he makes of the less known and the newer poets, whose contributions of verse to the English periodicals and occasional issue of a collection now entitle them to notice. Reviewing them all, he criticises their want of force and feeling. While there is less "bounce," there is unfortunately, still less aspiration. "Breadth, passion, and imagination seem to be the elements least conspicuous in much of the recent song. The new men withdraw themselves from the movement of their time and country, forgetting it all in dreamland. . . . They compose sonnets and ballads as inexpressive of the resolution of an imperial and stalwart people as are the figures upon certain modern canvases—the distraught, unearthly youths and maidens that wander along shadowy meads by nameless streams, with their eyes fixed on some hand we cannot see, which beckons them away."

COUNTRY LUCK. By John Habberton. Philadelphia: J. B. Lipincott Co.

The country lad who enters London with a shilling in his pocket, is apprenticed to a rich merchant, and ends by marrying his master's daughter, was, in old days, the favorite hero in song and story. Mr. Habberton has given us a capital new version of the pleasant fable, and has infused into it so much fresh spirit and adorned it with such brilliant modern colors that it has all the interest of a newly-invented tale. His rich merchant is Mr. Tramlay, who, with his wife and daughter, has boarded through a summer with Farmer Hayn. "When you come to New York, look us up," Mr. Tramlay says to Farmer Hayn's son, Philip; and Philip soon sets out for the city in a suit of broad-cloth clothes made by Sarah Tweeze, the best sewing-woman in the village, with a hundred dollars in his pocket, and does look up the Tramlays. They had not expected—they had not wished—to see him; but in spite of some natural reluctance to present him to their city friends, they are very kind to him. The young countryman's merits are indeed so striking as to impress even the most worldly and fastidious: he makes a good impression. He is, too, a bright young fellow who applies his ideas to life; accordingly, he goes at once to a good tailor and buys a stylish business suit, also orders a handsome dress-suit for a party to which he has been invited. The reader trembles for the hero at this point, knowing that he has only a hundred dollars in his pocket. But Farmer Hayn's hundred dollars is not like the hundred dollars we wot of which melt like snow in the sun; rather Philip's hundred dollars can be compared to the magic umbrella which at need opened and spread out until it covered a whole army. Philip adorns himself from head to foot in a rich but not gaudy manner, but still has enough money left to support him until he gets a position in Mr. Tramlay's office. It is good to read of such a young man: he does his duty by his employer; he ventures into a real-estate speculation and the result is that every acre of ground on his father's farm shortly becomes worth a small fortune; he goes into society and is received with open arms; he makes love to his master's daughter and wins her heart; last, but not least, he causes a boom in the iron trade and is at once made Mr. Tramlay's partner. What remains of the story we leave the curious reader to discover for himself. Whether the hero who has thus in six months conquered New York, goes on from victory to victory, until, like Alexander, he weeps for fresh worlds to make his own; or whether he settles down contentedly to domestic happiness, the perusal of the novel will disclose. It is a cheerful, readable book, and will, no doubt, be as popular as any of Mr. Habberton's other successful stories.

## BRIEFER NOTICES.

FROM Albert Cammermeyer, of Christiania, Norway, we have the first four parts, (or *Hefte*), of the Norse version of Norse Mythology (*Nordiske Mythologi*), by Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson, our minister to Copenhagen. The translation is by Dr. F. Winkel Horn, and the whole work will be comprised in six or seven parts. It speaks well for the book that it meets with this reception in a country which has so many good and original treatises on the subject that one might have doubted if there were room for the work of an American. But the book commends itself to Scandinavian readers by its form no less than its contents. Prof. Victor Rydberg declares that Prof. Anderson's work is equally good æsthetically and scientifically, and praises his English versions from the elder Edda as evincing considerable poetic power.

The same publisher sends us a travelers' map of Norway in four very convenient parts, two for the north and two for the south of the country. These are the work of Capt. Nissen, of the engineering corps of the Norwegian army, and thus possess an official assurance of their accuracy. They show not only the cities, towns, railroads, and natural features of the country, but the routes on which tourists will find relays of horses, the ports at which steamboats stop, the telegraph stations, the public and by-roads, and other details which the traveler may need to save time and patience. Should Capt. Nissen come to America and make us maps which have equal merits, he would lay summer tourists under great obligations.

From the same publisher we have the second, (but not the first), *hefte* of a Norse translation of the excellent "Handbook of Church History" by Professor H. Schmid, of Erlangen, in Bavaria. The translation is by Herr Olaf Amlie, under the oversight of Professor A. C. Bang, of the University of Christiania. Professor Schmid had a genius for making theological text-books in his own field of work, as those who have used his "Dogmatik" and his "Dogmengeschichte" are aware. The former has been translated into English by Professor Jacobs, of this city. The other two ought to be. His mild but firm Lutheran orthodoxy seems to suit Norwegian churchmen.

Brill, of Leiden, has published an interesting inaugural thesis of Dr. Anton Huber, of the University of Leipzig, on the Arabian poet Labid. Labid was a poet whose period extended over the time of the rise of Islam, so that he can be counted as both an ante-Islamic poet and a Mussulman. A countryman of ours, Mr. Wm. J. M. Sloane, published a monograph on Labid as long as ten years ago, but the effort to separate the purely mythical from the historical in his biography has not thus far been successful. Most of Dr. Huber's study is taken up with the text and translation of hitherto unpublished poems of Labid.

A new issue in Messrs. Cassell & Co.'s paper-covered "Rainbow" series of novels is "A Queer Race," by William Westall, author of "Red Rivington" and other fictions. It is a lively tale of adventure, with a marvellous episode of a discovery of curious islands, peopled by stray Englishmen and piebald natives, this feature of the tale being a sort of mixture of Rider Haggard's modern method with the true story of the Pitcairn Islanders.

Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. have issued for holiday sales a series of small unstitched, (but silk-cord fastened), poems from numerous sources, each having an illustration in colors on each page, accompanying its stanza of verse. Among those selected are Hood's "I Remember," Whittier's "The Worship of Nature," Burns's "To a Mountain Daisy," etc. The covers are prettily lithographed in color, also. The designs for the illustrations are by W. J. Whittmore.

## AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE Committee on Publication, of the Franklin Institute, announce that the responses of subscriptions to the proposed index to the first one hundred and ten volumes of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* are not yet sufficient to justify its issue. They therefore desire to call attention further to the subject, and to invite more subscribers. The proposed price is five dollars. Any one acquainted with the scope of the Institute's work will appreciate in a moment the great value of such an index.

S. E. Cassino has in preparation a complete new edition of Dickens, in fifty volumes.—Miss Louisa Alcott is writing a record of her early life for *The Youth's Companion*. She calls it "The Story of My Girlhood," and it includes reminiscences of Emerson, Hawthorne, and other New England celebrities.—The long-expected biography of Darwin, by his son, has been delayed by the making of the index, but is now about ready at the hands of D. Appleton & Co.

Prof. Max Müller's new volume, "Biographies of Words," will soon be published here by Messrs. Scribner.—Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody has written a volume of Reminiscences, relating chiefly

to Havana as it was sixty years ago. It will be published about New Year.—M. Ernest Legouvé, the veteran French dramatist, is preparing for the press a complete edition of his plays, with a new preface prefixed to each. The first volume to appear will be "Comédies en un Acte."

Mr. Beresford Hope, who died in England recently, was the proprietor of the *Saturday Review*, had been a member of Parliament for many years, and had written two novels. The first of them, "Strictly Tied Up," originally appeared anonymously, and was only acknowledged by him when it proved popular. Another work of his later years was his volume on "Worship and Order," published in 1883. He was an excellent classical scholar, and was well versed in modern languages. Having been early in life an enthusiast for "restoration," he was naturally hostile to the anti-scraper movement, which he not very happily denounced as a "Gospel of Death."

The projected new edition of *Chambers' Encyclopedia*, to which we have made some reference, will be edited by Mr. David Patrick, M. A., who since 1877 has been engaged in the revision of the work and in preparing for the new edition. A large proportion of the articles have been rewritten, to adapt them to the present position of the science or branch of knowledge to which they belong. The rest have been, it is said, revised, and no old article has been retained without verification. By dint of contriving, room has been found for several hundreds of articles not contained in the corresponding volume of the old edition. Special regard has been paid to American and colonial subjects. The more important articles on matters connected with America have been written in the United States, and in subjects where the American view or practice diverges from that of the United Kingdom, a special paragraph has been added from American sources.

The English Government has followed up its claim to copyright in its publications by placing for the first time the notice "All Rights Reserved" in some recent Blue Books. Cyclopedists and magazine compilers may have to be more careful now.

Prof. C. A. Waldo, of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., has just prepared a Descriptive Geometry, which may be called a laboratory guide in this subject. It contains a large number of systematically-arranged problems, and treats of several subjects of considerable descriptive value, as yet little used in this country. The work will bear the imprint of D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.

Mr. Charles E. Sprague is shortly to issue a "Hand-Book of Volapuk," in New York, he being at once author and publisher. Mr. Sprague, it may be moreover noted, is now conducting a "Volapuk Department" in *The Office*, a commercial periodical published in New York.—Mr. Andrew Lang has undertaken to write a biography of the English statesman, Lord Iddesleigh (Sir Stafford Northcote).—Mr. A. Roman and Mr. Arthur H. Breed, of San Francisco, two of the best known "book-men" on the Pacific Coast, have abandoned publishing and gone into the real estate business. *The Publishers' Weekly*, in remarking on this change, says: "It is a sad commentary on the condition of the book business that men who have given the best of their lifetime to its interests are compelled in the end to turn in other directions for a living."

A "Life of Washington," by Virginia F. Townsend, is announced by the Worthington Company.—Parsons, one of the executed Chicago Anarchists, it is said, left in the hands of his wife a complete manuscript for publication. It is a history of Anarchism and its causes.—Houghton, Mifflin & Co., publish at once Prof. McMaster's "Life of Benjamin Franklin," as the tenth volume of "American Men of Letters."—Prof. William Mellen Chamberlain, a medical specialist, who died recently in New York, is now declared to have been the author of "Manuel Parades," a novel in the "No Name" Series. The secret was thoroughly kept.

The latest literary event in Paris is the publication of M. Ernest Renan's "History of the Israelites." M. Renan holds that there are but three histories of prime interest to the human race, and that united they form the history of civilization. They are the Greek, the Jewish, and the Roman, and they embrace all the rational and progressive humanism. Greece has the largest and most brilliant part, and the progress of the world will eternally consist in working and widening out what that little nation conceived. The single fissure in her humanism lay in her contempt for the poor and her failure to realize the need of a just God.

The Convention on Copyright, which has been signed by the representatives of Great Britain, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, and Siberia will come into force on the fifth of next month. It places an author, composer, or artist generally, belonging to any one of the countries named, in a position of equality, as regards the copyright of his works, with the authors, composers, and



artists generally of any of the other countries. That is to say, an English writer will be able to circulate his books in France under the same conditions as a French writer now circulates his. As regards translations, the copyright is to extend over ten years from the completion of the original publication; while in the case of anonymous or pseudonymous works, the publisher will be entitled to protect rights belonging to the author.

An announcement of more than common importance is to the effect that the author of "Colonel Enderby's Wife" has completed a new novel. It is entitled "A Counsel of Perfection," and will probably be published serially. "Colonel Enderby's Wife" is allowed, by competent judges, to be one of the finest pieces of fiction produced since George Eliot laid down the pen,—some have said, the London *Spectator* among them, if we are not mistaken,—the very finest.

The newly projected English Life of Poe is not the work of Mr. Addington Symonds as we announced on the sufficient authority of the *Athenæum*, but of Mr. Arthur Symonds.—The "Life of Bishop Colenso," by the Rev. Sir G. W. Cox, is passing through the press in London.—It is proposed by the London booksellers to give a dinner in honor of Mr. G. Routledge who is retiring from active concern in the management of the firm of which he was the founder.

The *American Bookseller* states that London publishers are buying "with avidity" editions for the English market of recent notable American books, and it regards the fact as a strong indication of the growing interest in American literature in England. The Scribner publications have apparently found special favor there, since within a month or so large editions of not less than sixteen of the Scribner publications have been sold to leading London book houses.

The arrangements for the "Authors' Readings" at Chickering Hall, New York, on the afternoons of Nov. 28th and 29th, are well advanced. Mr. Lowell will occupy the chair as President of the Copyright League, and other participants will be George William Curtis, Samuel L. Clemens, Charles Dudley Warner, Frank R. Stockton, W. D. Howells, Dr. Edward Eggleston, George W. Cable, and Thomas Nelson Page; and to this list the committee of arrangements hopes to make attractive additions. An auxiliary committee of ladies is being formed.

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

**THE Writer**, (Boston), steadily increases in interest and value. Designed primarily as a help to literary beginners it is found as its scheme broadens to be both entertaining and profitable to penmen of all grades, including as it does a variety of professional matter not to be found compactly in any other place. It is excellently edited, and we regard its success, if the present earnestness and vigor is maintained, as certain. Many phases of literary work are touched upon in the November number. Such articles as "Egotism in Correspondence," "Rejected Manuscript," "Pay of Reporters," "Advice to Newspaper Correspondents," "Changing One's Signature," etc., all by writers of authority, will indicate the unique field of this periodical.

The Italian book trade will shortly have a special organ of its own, which is to bear the title of *Giornale della Libreria*. Forty of the principal Italian publishers have promised not only advertisements, but funds.

At a recent meeting in New York of the Executive Committee of the Newsdealers and Booksellers' Association it was resolved to cut loose from the American News Company and establish agencies for the supply of periodicals in all the large cities; also to open correspondence with newsdealers generally, with a view to securing their cooperation.

*Wide Awake* makes some remarkably attractive announcements for its new volume beginning at New Years. Among its contributors will be E. C. Stedman, Andrew Lang, Rider Haggard, Sidney Luska, Ik Marvel, John Burroughs, Dr. E. E. Hale, and Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont.

E. H. Blashfield, the painter, and his wife, who have been frequent residents and close students of Florence, have contributed to the Christmas *Scribner's* a paper associating some of the most picturesque features of that city with the scenes of George Eliot's "Romola." Mr. Blashfield has made sixteen drawings to illustrate it.

A misstatement has just appeared in some newspapers that there is a change in the editorship of *The American Magazine*. No such change has been made or contemplated. The mistake has arisen from the fact that Julian Hawthorne contributes its literary notices. Wm. C. Wyckoff is the editor of the magazine.

#### ART NOTES.

**THE** Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts is the oldest art institution in America, and its permanent collection of pictures has been since the beginning the largest and most important in the country. No other public gallery could compare with this in the number and value of pictures representing great painters who stand for something in the world of art, and especially those whose influence and example are noticeable in the progress of American art. But we have now witnessed the retirement of the Pennsylvania Academy from this high position, the palm it has held until this time passing to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city.

The Metropolitan Museum opened its doors for this season on Tuesday, 8th inst., and then and there took its place at the head of American art collections. The Pennsylvania Academy has received but one or two accessions to its galleries of historic significance for many years past, while within a single year the Metropolitan has been enriched by a succession of gifts and bequests of imperial munificence. Royal patrons and rulers who have access to public revenues have endowed art collections in Europe with vast sums and great treasures, but rarely has strictly private liberality been exercised so freely as has been done by the citizens of New York in favor of this magnificent collection. The invaluable bequest of Miss Catherine Wolfe is of course the most important gift, but there have been a dozen or more recent contributions, any one of which would make the reputation of a less fortunate gallery, besides the large donations of money the institution is constantly receiving.

It is encouraging to see an American artistic enterprise so nobly sustained, and it inspires the hope that other communities may in course of time be induced to follow New York's excellent example.

A masterpiece by Jean Paul Laurens is soon to be placed on exhibition in New York. It is a recently finished historic picture, the subject being Columbus submitting to Queen Isabella his project for reaching India by sailing westward across the Atlantic. It has recently been alleged that the Queen showed very little interest in the undertaking until her cupidity was aroused by promises of immense stores of gold and silver to be gained, and the artist seems to have formed his composition on this suggestion. He represents Columbus as baffled in a vain endeavor to win the languid attention of Her Majesty to the drawings he is unfolding before her, and so far as the story of the picture goes, it should be entitled Columbus' failure. As he did not fail, the means by which he attained success are left to the imagination, directed by the fact that Spain robbed this continent to the amount of three hundred million dollars within the following century.

The jury for the exhibition and competition of the Architects' League, recently mentioned in this column has been selected. It consists of R. M. Hunt, Charles F. McKim, Augustine St. Gaudens, Edward H. Kendall, and Clarence S. Luce. The competition is open to all draughtsmen under twenty-five years of age, and full particulars respecting terms, etc., can be had from any member of the committee.

Mr. Robert H. Koehler, the artist who made a name by his picture entitled "The Strike," exhibited three years ago, has assumed the agency or some equivalent function in this country, for the International Art and Industrial Exhibition to be held in Munich next year. It seems there is no provision by or in behalf of the exhibition to collect, to forward, to call for and to return American contributions. If the Exhibition authorities cared very much about American contributions, one might suppose they would take measures to secure such provision, but as they have not done anything of the kind Mr. Koehler proposes, or some one proposes for him, to raise a sufficient sum, say \$5,000, to defray the expenses of transportation, etc. If the money can be raised readily it may be well enough to go on with the undertaking, though the same sum might be expended here at home with greater advantage to American art; but, as Mrs. Glass sagely remarks, "first catch your hare."

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- POPULAR TRIBUNALS. VOLUME II. (Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft. Volume xxvii.) Pp. 772. San Francisco: The History Publishing Company.  
MEN, PLACES, AND THINGS. By William Matthews, LL.D. Pp. 386. \$1.50. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.  
THE STORY OF AN ENTHUSIAST. Told by Himself. By Mrs. C. V. Jamison. Pp. 466. \$1.50. Boston: Ticknor & Co.  
SOBRIQUETS AND NICKNAMES. By Albert R. Frey. Pp. 482. \$3.00. Boston: Ticknor & Co.  
PERSEVERANCE ISLAND; OR, THE ROBINSON CRUSOE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Douglas Frazer. (New Edition.) Pp. 373. \$1.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

PARADISE. A Novel. By Lloyd S. Bryce. Pp. 172. Paper. \$0.25. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

CA IRA! OR, DANTON IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. A Study. By Laurence Gronlund. Pp. 261. \$1.50. New York: Lee & Shepard.

FIFTEEN YEARS IN THE CHAPEL OF YALE COLLEGE. By Noah Porter. Pp. 413. \$—. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MARZIO'S CRUCIFIX. By F. Marion Crawford. Pp. 250. \$1.50. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

### RESOURCES AND TRADE OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.<sup>1</sup>

IT is said to cost \$50 to place a carcass of Chicago dressed beef in the markets of London. The *estancieros* of the Argentine Republic are now shipping from 7,000 to 10,000 carcasses a month, and those of Uruguay almost as many, at one-half that sum. Five years ago these countries imported their bread-stuffs from Chili and the United States. In 1884 they commenced to export cereals, and last year (1886) wheat, corn, and rye to the value of nearly \$7,500,000 were shipped to Brazil and Great Britain. It is estimated, from the increased acreage under cultivation, that the surplus product for export in the Argentine Republic in 1887 will amount to the value of \$10,000,000, and that of Uruguay about one-third more. We are sending from \$4,000,000 to \$7,000,000 worth of flour annually to Brazil. Mills are now being erected there to reduce the wheat of the Argentine Republic, and it will not be many years before the latter country will deprive us of our markets for bread-stuffs on the east coast of the Americas and the West Indies, as Chili has upon the west coast.

During the last twenty-five years the population of the Argentine Republic has increased 154 per cent., while that of the United States has increased but 79 per cent. and the city of Buenos Ayres is growing faster than Minneapolis or Denver. Last year it received 124,000 immigrants from Europe, and the natural increase is very large. The new-comers are mostly Italians and Basques, with a sprinkling of Germans, Swiss, and Swedes. To tempt the immigrants into the agricultural districts, the government has enacted land laws even more liberal than ours. Each head of a family is entitled to 250 acres free, and as much more as he desires to purchase, to a limit of 1,500 acres, at about seventy-five cents an acre in our money. Or the settler may acquire 1,500 acres free after five years by planting 200 acres to grain and twenty-four acres to timber. Free transportation from Buenos Ayres to the place of location is granted to all settlers and their families, exemption from taxation for ten years, and colonization societies are organized which issue bonds guaranteed by the government, the proceeds of which are loaned to the settlers in sums not greater than \$1,000, for five years, with interest at six per cent. upon the cultivation of a certain amount of land and the erection of a certain amount of improvements. The results of these beneficent laws are conspicuous. In 1886 nearly nine hundred thousand acres of wild land were ploughed and planted. One firm in Buenos Ayres sold 1,200 reapers manufactured in the United States, and other firms a lesser number; elevators are being erected upon the banks of the rivers, from which wheat is loaded into vessels for Brazil and Europe, and the average crop was twenty-two bushels of wheat to the acre.

Until within a few years the chief source of wealth was cattle and sheep. In 1885 there were 41,000,000 sheep in the United States, 72,000,000 in Australia, and 100,000,000 in the Argentine Republic. We have two-thirds of a sheep to every inhabitant: in the Argentine Republic there are 25 sheep, and in Uruguay 40 sheep to every man, woman, and child. We have 40,000,000 horned cattle to a population of 60,000,000; the Argentine Republic and Uruguay have 38,000,000 cattle to a population of 4,500,000. In Uruguay, with a population of 500,000 souls, there are 8,000,000 cattle, 20,000,000 sheep, 2,000,000 horses, or 60 head of stock for each man, woman, and child. \$15,000,000 has been invested in wire fences in Uruguay alone, and more than twice as much in the Argentine Republic. Rich Englishmen and Scotchmen and Irishmen are combining their interests, leasing or buying empires of territory, and stocking it with the best breeds. Companies with \$5,000,000 capital are common, and those with \$100,000,000 are not rare. The government of Argentine and Uruguay subsidize the business of exporting frozen meat, and the Germans as well as the English and Scotch are taking advantage of the liberal concessions. The governments will guarantee dividends of 5 per cent. per annum upon an investment of \$500,000 or more, provided the annual exports amount to 20,000 carcasses of beef for every \$100,000 invested. The Liebig Extract of Beef Company has \$15,000,000 invested at Fray Bentos, a little town on the Uruguay River, where it consumes 500,000 head of cattle a year, and pays dividends of 24 per cent. The London and River Plate Frozen Meat Company is becoming as great a commercial octopus as the Standard Oil Company, and is now shipping 7,000 carcasses a week to England on refrigerator ships constructed for the purpose.

There used to be a place called Patagonia. It appears on our geographical maps now as "a drear and uninhabitable waste, upon which herds of wild horses and cattle graze, that are hunted for their flesh by a few bands of savage Indians of immense stature." I am quoting from a school book published in 1886 and in common use in this country. The same geography gives similar information about the "Argentine Confederation." It makes the Argentine, roar with rage to call their country "the Argentine Confederation." It would be just as polite and proper to call this the "Confederate States of America." A bitter, bloody war was fought to wipe that name off the map, but our publishers still insist upon keeping it there. It is not a confederation; it is a nation. Several years ago Patagonia was divided between Chili and the Argentine Republic, the ministers from the United States to those two countries doing the carving. The summits of the Cordilleras was fixed as the boundary lines. Chili took the Strait of Magellan and the strip along the Pacific coast between the mountains and the sea, and the Argentine Republic the pampas, the archipelago of Terra del Fuego, being divided between them. Since the partition, ranchmen have been pushing southward with great rapidity, and now the vast territory is prac-

tically occupied. There are no more wild cattle or horses there than in Kansas, and the dreary, uninhabited wastes of Patagonia have gone into oblivion with the "Great American Desert." Modern ideas and modern inventions are seized by the Argentines with an eager grasp and are enjoyed with great gratification. The *estanciero* now goes to his camp on a Pullman car instead of a silver-laden saddle; he talks over a telephone with the superintendent of his ranch and slaughters his cattle by electric light. There are banks in Buenos Ayres larger in capital and volume of business than almost any in the world, and occupying palaces of iron, glass, and marble. The Bank of the Province has a paid-up capital of \$37,000,000, a circulation of \$22,000,000, deposits amounting to \$56,000,000, and \$67,000,000 of loans and discounts. The National Bank has a capital of \$20,000,000, one-half of the stock belonging to the government, and it pays dividends of 22 per cent. There are nine banks with more than a million capital, and the average amount of deposits per capita of population is \$64, while it is only \$49 in the United States.

The magnitude and the increase of the foreign commerce of the valley of the River Plate are remarkable. In 1876 the Argentine Republic imported thirty-six millions' worth of manufactured merchandise; in 1885 the imports reached eighty-four millions. In 1875 the foreign commerce of Uruguay amounted to twenty-five millions; in 1885, the last figures obtainable, it had jumped to over fifty-two millions. One-third of the imports are furnished by England, and about one-fifth each by France and Germany, while the United States comes in at the tail of the list along with Sweden and Hungary. We buy a lot of carpet, wool, and many hides, for we must have them. They buy from us such goods as they cannot get elsewhere—agricultural implements, railroad cars and engines, a little lumber and petroleum, amounting to less than half what we buy of them. During the last ten years our exports to the River Plate Valley have increased about three million dollars. Those of England during the same period have increased over twenty-two millions. Fifty-seven steamers arrived at Montevideo and Buenos Ayres each month last year. There is not a city of any importance on the Atlantic or Mediterranean coast of Europe that has not direct communication at least twice a month, and most of them have steamers going back and forth weekly. In 1886 there arrived at these ports 309 steam vessels from England alone and not one from the United States. The wealth of the country in 1884 was \$580 per capita of the population, while the foreign commerce amounted that year to \$240 for each man, woman, and child. The increase since has been rapid. With a population of 500,000 in round numbers, Uruguay produces 5,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, an average of 10 bushels per capita, and this with only 540,000 acres of ground under cultivation, including gardens and parks. I believe no other land can show such an average.

### DRIFT.

IN a letter to the *Critic*, Mr. Edmund C. Stedman disposes of the silly story that he has been trying to get Richard H. Stoddard dismissed from his position as literary editor of the *New York Mail and Express*. "All who know us," he writes, "know that Mr. Stoddard and I are bound together by the friendship of years; that the intimacy between our households is constant; that I have a steadfast respect for his genius and interest in his work—which, by the way, does not have to seek for a market. Mr. Stoddard's fair and often generous notices of my own work are certainly not of a sort to be 'restive under.' Were the case otherwise, I should wonder what I ever have done that a writer should believe me capable of intriguing against any man-of-letters."

The Ohio Republicans opened their campaign with a hearty and unequivocal indorsement of Senator Sherman as a Presidential candidate in 1888. They indorsed also the official conduct of Governor Foraker and his position on certain questions at issue between himself and President Cleveland. The point was made early in the canvass that the indorsement of Sherman as a Presidential candidate would be a heavy burden for the Republicans to carry. . . . The result as it stands in the returns of the vote cast is an indorsement of Sherman and a vindication of Foraker. The Republican plurality on the State ticket is nearly double what it was two years ago, a result not unexpected by those who remember that whenever the Republicans of Ohio have had an opportunity to express their approval of the course of or their confidence in Senator Sherman they have taken advantage of it. Whenever Sherman has entered a canvass in Ohio and has made an appeal to the voters, the Republicans have won by a handsome plurality. There could be no better evidence of the strength and popularity of a Republican leader in his own State than such a record.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

Governor Foraker's manly and frank statement in regard to his possible candidacy for the Presidency ought to put an end to any further cavil on the part of the able Democratic editors of the country about this matter. There will be no strife between Governor Foraker and Senator Sherman next year. Both gentlemen are too frank and honorable to engage in any such work themselves, or to countenance any efforts of their friends that might lead to it. That Hoadly helped to knife Thurman in 1884, hoping thereby to elevate himself to the Vice-Presidential nomination, furnishes no grounds for expecting that Governor Foraker will be base enough to follow in Hoadly's footsteps. If the Democracy build any hopes upon such an expectation they will be disappointed.—*Cleveland Leader*.

Ex-Congressman Sypher, of Louisiana, is attorney for George H. Thoebe, of Kentucky, who is contesting Mr. Carlisle's seat. He says he is prepared to prove that when the polls closed on election day, Thoebe had 1,000 more votes than Carlisle, and also to prove how, where, and by whom the returns were falsified and a fraudulent majority returned for Carlisle.

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<sup>1</sup>From an article by W. E. Curtis, in *Harper's Magazine* for November.



## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:*

## AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters, which read as follows: "If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

"Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The Legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth

## OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:*

## AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution, to be designated as Article XIX. as follows:

## ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

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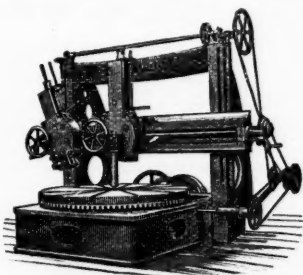
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JOHN JAY GILROY, Secretary.

RICHARD C. WINSHIP, Trust Officer.

**DIRECTORS.**

Thomas Cochran,  
Edward C. Knight,  
J. Barlow Moorhead,  
Thomas MacKellar,  
John J. Stadiger,  
Clayton French,

W. Rotch Wister,  
Alfred Fidler,  
Charles S. Hinchman,  
J. Dickinson Sergeant,  
Aaron Fries,  
Charles A. Sparks,

Joseph Moore, Jr.

**INSURANCE AND TRUST COS.****THE FIDELITY**Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit  
Company of Philadelphia.

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$1,750,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every descrip-  
tion, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEW-  
ELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on  
SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time  
Locks.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS  
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from  
\$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corpora-  
tions and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper  
vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults pro-  
vided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTER-  
EST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moder-  
ate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRA-  
TOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXE-  
CUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts,  
corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are  
kept separate and apart from the assets of the Compa-  
ny. As additional security, the Company has a special  
trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its  
trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIPTED FOR and safely kept without  
charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.

JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the

Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.

R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

**DIRECTORS.**

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